

FY 2002 Annual Report
For
USAID Rwanda

March 4, 2002

The attached result information is from the FY 2002 Annual Report for USAID Rwanda and was assembled and analyzed by USAID Rwanda.

The Annual Report is a “pre-decisional USAID document and does not reflect results of USAID budgetary reviews. Additional information on the attached can be obtained from Carrie Johnson AFR/DP/PAB.

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USAID/Rwanda FY2001 Performance Narrative

Introduction

The social, political and developmental problems that confront Rwanda are extraordinary. The Government of Rwanda (GOR) is now entering its eighth year of a "transitional" phase since the genocide and civil war of 1994. Yet the multiple, complex challenges continue, as the government seeks to achieve unity and reconciliation, to restore confidence in the rule of law, to rebuild judicial infrastructure, to improve the functioning of government, to reduce poverty and to end the culture of impunity that has plagued this region for generations.

Despite the challenges, the GOR has made commendable achievements in rebuilding the nation. Governmental structures have been re-established and governmental services have begun to function. Elections have been held successfully at the sub-national level and the process has begun to decentralize national governmental responsibilities to the district levels. Courts of law are again functioning and trials are being scheduled. Community health facilities have been re-established, although the quality of treatment and care is still low. Infant and child mortality rates, while still very poor, are improving. But reproductive health services have not been reestablished yet as seen through the extremely high maternal mortality rate and the low rate of contraceptive prevalence. Agricultural production has by and large returned to pre-war levels although food security remains a concern. Private sector production is primarily focused on agribusiness, but expansion into other areas is anticipated as Rwanda becomes eligible under the Africa Growth and Opportunity Act (AGOA). While a new, albeit fragile stability exists in the country, the lack of human capacity across the board, in government and in the private sector, acts as a serious constraint to Rwanda's efforts to rebuild its institutions and its economy.

Strategic Objective No. 1: Democracy and Governance

The Mission met its key targets for the Democracy and Governance (DG) Strategic Objective (SO)—Increased Rule of Law and Transparency in Governance—and the Intermediate Result (IR) Justice Rendered More Effectively and Civil Society Strengthened, and exceeded its targets for IR Increased Accountability at all Levels of Government. In spite of limited staff and reduced budget, the DG Team implemented 15 major activities this year that contributed towards the achievement of impressive results. Yet, it is expected that the 2001 Freedom House levels of political rights and civil liberties for Rwanda, not yet released, will remain unchanged from last year. With the ranking of “not free”, USAID foresees only a slight change in FY 2002.

Justice rendered more effectively—Achievements and Challenges

The rule of law was not firmly established at the time of Rwanda’s independence, in 1962. While the existing judicial institutions and systems were theoretically in place - personnel were trained and the related organizations were staffed - justice was rarely either fair or swift. However, the institutions and systems that did exist during that period were completely destroyed by the 1994 genocide. Since then, the GOR has considered it a priority to rebuild the judicial system on a much more solid and transparent foundation. But the rebuilding is not moving quickly enough to deal with the hundreds of thousands of untried genocide-related cases. Therefore, for justice to be rendered more effectively, USAID has focused its activities on strengthening the technical competence and management of the Ministry of Justice and the National Prosecutor's Office, while at the same time building capacity within the legal profession.

The Rwandan formal court system has been fairly successful adjudicating the cases of those accused of the most serious genocide crimes (Category 1 detainees). Concurrently the genocide ringleaders continue to be tried at the International Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) in Arusha, Tanzania. This year USAID has supplied computers and other office equipment to the Ministry of Justice and the Prosecutor General's office, and provided training for these partners in computer use, computer database management, administrative and management training, as well as English language tutoring. In addition, legal training for judges, prosecutors and judicial police has been provided through a PASA with the Department of Justice, as has improved data collection methods for Category 1 detainees. This support is beginning to pay dividends, as the prosecutors' offices are better able to complete and organize prisoner dossiers and process cases in a more expeditious manner. In 2001, 508 Category 1 genocide cases were resolved and 243 dossiers completed—more in one year than in any prior year. Despite the progress, however, over 1,500 Category 1 detainees remain to be tried.

But the major challenge to the justice system remains the approximately 111,000 detainees accused of lesser genocide crimes, many of whom have now been in prison for nearly eight years. The formal judicial system is incapable of dealing with this caseload and the GOR has announced its intentions to try these detainees through an experimental system based on traditional justice called *gacaca*—to be conducted at the local communities by elected judges. The GOR looks to USAID as a major supporter in developing this process. Thus, through Johns Hopkins University (JHU), USAID provided assistance to a national campaign educating the population through media, training and theatre productions in promotion of the election of the 250,000 *gacaca* “judges”. During FY 2001 JHU produced a study on the public's perceptions toward the *gacaca* process, which will be used as a baseline for future information, education and communication campaigns on this legal process.

There have been other impressive achievements in the justice sector during FY 2001 as a result of USAID funding. Management Sciences for Development succeeded in providing administrative training and consultation to high-ranking officials and staff at the Ministry of Justice and helped the Ministry create a training plan and training committee. The University of Quebec at Montreal

supported the National University of Rwanda (NUR) to train an additional 57 Anglophone lawyers this year, bringing the total number of Anglophone lawyers trained under this activity to 177. The Genocide Survivors' Fund provided secondary school scholarships to approximately 7,000 orphan genocide survivors, of which 67% were females. The local non-governmental organization SERUKA trained approximately 42% of the female population in four target districts in the provinces of Kigali Rural and Gitarama on the role of females, as victims and witnesses, in the *gacaca* process. Internews arranged showings of the Arusha Trial newsreels to more than 30,000 Rwandans in twenty communes in ten provinces, reaching many who would otherwise never have had access to this information. In addition, Internews published more than 550 original ICTR-related articles and analyses that were circulated to news wires and other users.

Increased accountability at all levels of government—Achievements and Challenges

The current Government of National Unity has pledged to rebuild Rwanda through an open consultative process leading to elections at the national level in 2003. It is proceeding with a long-term program to decentralize governmental functions and empower locally elected administrations. USAID is the GOR's major supporter in these efforts and is also one of the few donors to support Rwanda's legislature. During FY 2001 the State University of New York in conjunction with Associates for Rural Development provided technical support and training on executive oversight and legislative drafting, thus promoting informed debate.

But it has been through implementing partner Africare, that USAID Rwanda achieved its greatest DG success this year. For several years, USAID has been diligently encouraging the GOR to develop a new decentralization policy. In March 2001, the GOR finally promulgated laws that allowed for the replacement of a government-appointed *bourgermeister* system with a newly elected district council. Thus, in March 2001, the GOR held its first ever nation-wide district-level elections, which began a new era of accountable local government institutions whose leaders are directly accountable to their constituents. Further achievements from the local elections, and with USAID material support, was the record turnout of 96 percent of registered voters; and of those elected, 26 percent were women. Without USAID's election-related interventions, the March 2001 elections might never have taken place, and certainly would not have run as smoothly.

Other decentralization activities funded by USAID during 2001 have been community development projects, whereby communities are responsible for initiating and maintaining local services for themselves. Through Africare, and continuing with International Rescue Committee, these activities have taken place in more than 86 percent of the country.

However, challenges remain. Many of the districts lack human and financial resources to adequately provide for community social services. While the foundation of grass roots empowerment is in place, assistance is still required by USAID for training both the leaders in their role and the constituents in their obligations and responsibilities. Further, both at the policy and working level, the process needs to be refined to ensure a system of taxation whereby sufficient funds will be made available to the districts.

Civil society strengthened—Achievements and Challenges

The mission has one current activity and one anticipated project in the civil society sector. Currently, the University of Maryland (UMD) in collaboration with that National University of Rwanda (NUR) at Butare is aiming to improve the collection, analysis and dissemination of information on governance, justice, conflict prevention and elections issues. One of UMD's many achievements includes improving research strategies at NUR's Center for Conflict Management, primarily in the area of computer technology and resources.

Challenges to assisting civil society have been based, in part, on the implementation of onerous legislation that effectively discouraged local groups from developing as advocacy representatives for the general public. Consequently, there are few existing Rwandan organizations that have the

capacity to fully function as a sector separate from the government. Thus, in FY 2001, USAID/Rwanda finalized the procurement process whereby an international organization will work with three to eight local NGOs to strengthen civic education and capacity building in women's groups, labor unions and human rights organizations. The procurement process should be completed by March 2002.

Performance

Prior to FY 2001, many of the DG Team's 2001 partners had no baseline data by which to measure the success or failure of their activities. For example, Internews, which provided the Rwandan grassroots population and the international community with information on the ICTR, did not assess public understanding of the ICTR prior to providing daily news updates and newsreel screenings. SUNY/ARD did not have benchmarks in place at the start of the project in order to track improvements in both the quality and quantity of bills generated by the Transitional National Assembly. Consequently, this year, the DG Team worked closely with its implementing partners to develop a useful performance monitoring plan (PMP) with appropriate indicators, ensuring that new activities will establish baseline data before moving ahead. One new aspect of the PMP is the use of annual polling to gauge citizen appreciation of the steps being taken toward the SO. This polling also might be used as a conflict early warning system.

Strategic Objective No. 2: Health

USAID/Rwanda's SO for health is: increased use of sustainable health services in target areas. Overall, the Mission has met its key targets for calendar year (CY) 2001. Progress has been made in rebuilding a health care system, but many challenges remain both in terms of health care needs and health care system capacity. With support from USAID, the final report of the 2000 Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey (RDHS) was published in 2001. The results provide the first quantitative data on health related knowledge, attitudes and practices since the RDHS of 1992. Comparisons between the RDHS of 1992 and 2000 show that the health system still has not fully recovered from the collapse caused by the 1994 genocide, but steady improvements are being made. RDHS data show that, despite an estimated HIV prevalence rate of 11%, Rwandans do not have sufficient knowledge or resources to protect themselves from this epidemic. For example, although close to 100% of respondents had heard of AIDS, few (65% of men, 37% of women) identified condoms as an HIV prevention method. Condom use is at a dangerously low level, with only 0.4% of women and 1.8% of men reporting having used a condom with their most recent sexual partner during the preceding month. Clearly, there is a need for additional information, education, and communication (IEC) regarding prevention of HIV transmission as well as improving condom use and access. The care and treatment of those individuals living with HIV/AIDS is another major challenge facing Rwanda and her development partners.

Improved maternal and child health is a critical health priority in Rwanda. A commonly used quality indicator for maternal health services is the percentage of births attended by trained personnel. In Rwanda, only one third of women deliver with the assistance of trained health care staff. Improved maternal survival is a key strategy for improving child survival in this country where neonatal mortality is 44/1000 and infant mortality is 107/1000. There is also a large unmet need for family planning/child spacing services in Rwanda. Despite a downward trend from a total fertility rate (TFR) of 8.5 in 1983, the TFR in this densely populated, impoverished country remains high at 5.8. Although the level of contraceptive awareness is high, the percentage of women in union who have ever used any method of contraception has declined from 42% in 1992 to 36% in 2000. 'Ever use' of modern contraceptives among women in union has also declined from 25% to 18%. Although more than two-thirds of women in union age 15—29 wish to wait two years or more to have their next child, only 4.3% are currently using modern contraceptives. Providing family planning in a manner that is sensitive to the cultural, religious, and historical context remains an unanswered challenge in Rwanda.

In addition to poor health status of the population, the strategic environment presents other significant challenges for the implementation of sustainable health sector programs including a shortage of public financing for the health sector. A national health accounts study in 1998 showed that 50% of health sector costs in Rwanda are provided through donor support, with only 9% coming from the government. It is estimated that the MOH received only 4.2% of the national budget in 1999, while a sizeable 33% of health sector costs were paid directly by households, placing a large burden on limited domestic resources in a country where 60% of rural households live below the poverty level.

As in other sectors, Rwanda suffers from a shortage of trained health professionals and administrators. The decentralization of local administrative and financial control is a well-intentioned step toward community empowerment and democracy, but technical capacity is not keeping pace with new roles and responsibilities. USAID has responded to these challenges by shifting its approach from the emergency-oriented interventions of the immediate post-genocide period to a new partnership with the MOH to strengthen its technical and management capacity. USAID activities focus on systems strengthening and using pilot activities to explore new program strategies in primary health care and in public health. Technical areas of emphasis include HIV/AIDS, reproductive health, health care financing, and capacity building.

HIV/AIDS

USAID achieved significant results in its HIV/AIDS program during 2001. In partnership with the Family Health International (FHI)/IMPACT Project, USAID supported the national effort to develop Voluntary Counseling and Testing (VCT) guidelines and an associated curriculum for training VCT counselors. The number of VCT Centers adhering to these quality standards tripled from 4 (located in 4 of the 12 provinces) in the year 2000 to 12 (located in 6 provinces) in 2001. These VCT Centers achieved 108% of their client target number, serving 40,310 clients against the projected 37,440 cumulative clients for 12 sites. Of the clients who gave blood samples for HIV testing, the percentage of those who received their test results and post-test counseling increased from 68% in 2000 to 96% in 2001—also exceeding the target, which was 95%. Three more VCT centers are being established in 2001 and will begin serving clients in 2002.

In September 2001, an innovative program to provide prophylaxis for opportunistic infections and tuberculosis in selected HIV-positive patients in two pilot health centers began. Based on eligibility criteria, patients receive isoniazid (INH) and/or bacrim to prevent tuberculosis (TB) and other infections such as pneumocystis pneumonia (PCP) respectively. During the four months of project activities, 753 clients have been offered prophylaxis, none have refused treatment, and monthly compliance rates with medication regimens are 87% at Kabgayi Hospital and 78% at Rwamagana Hospital. Over the 18-month duration of this pilot program, patients will be followed clinically to track rates of adverse secondary effects due to medication and to monitor patients for development of TB. Results will be evaluated with the National Tuberculosis Program to decide whether this activity should be expanded nation-wide.

The year 2001 also marked USAID/Rwanda's entry into the field of prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT)—an important step towards primary prevention of HIV transmission. FHI/IMPACT established two PMTCT centers to build on services already provided through USAID-funded VCT centers. The centers offered VCT to 908 women and 74% have accepted. Of those, 12% are HIV-positive and 90% of these are enrolled to receive Nevirapine—the drug that prevents transmission from mother to child.

Proper treatment of sexually transmitted infections (STI), which can also reduce the risk of HIV transmission, has been part of the USAID HIV/AIDS strategy since 1993. With USAID support the MOH developed and adopted national guidelines for syndromic case management in 1995. Using these guidelines, AIDSCAP and FHI/IMPACT supported training of trainers for health care providers and supervisors in five provinces. Following these activities, the percentage of cases properly managed in the target areas increased to 84% in 1999, and 77% in 2000. During 2001, program focus shifted to establishing VCT centers. A subsequent decrease in the percentage of

STI cases managed according to national guidelines to 66% was noted in 2001, indicating a clear and continuing need for USAID support in this area. Despite this decreasing trend, the provinces where USAID activities are targeted are performing better than other areas such as Kibuye, a province without a USAID intervention, where a study in 2001 showed only 13% of STI cases were managed according to national guidelines.

Most of the USAID-supported HIV/AIDS prevention activities are targeted toward youth ages 15–19. In 2001, the Johns Hopkins University/Population Communication Services (JHU/PCS) launched the “KUBA” campaign for HIV prevention among Rwandan youth. KUBA—an acronym for the Kinyarwanda words meaning abstinence, fidelity, and condoms—is the basis of the prevention strategy. The campaign was launched with a nationally broadcast “Town Meeting” that reached an estimated 3.6 million youth through direct participation, radio, and television. To disseminate the KUBA message locally, JHU/PCS organized five provincial level Town Meetings and collaborated with Rwandan Parliamentarians to develop KUBA contests for poems, plays, stories, and posters involving 29,150 primary schoolchildren in 1,160 schools representing seven provinces. Over forty Rwandan musicians were trained as KUBA spokespeople who use music to spread the KUBA message. In addition, FHI/IMPACT worked with four Catholic Diocese in Rwanda to establish peer education programs for HIV prevention among youth. During 2001, approximately 40,000 youth ages 15–19 participated in these peer group activities.

At the request of the GOR, USAID financed three activities targeted at the high risk, young population in military service. JHU/PCS conducted an “HIV & the Military Town Meeting” with “call-in” questions from six brigades nation-wide. Population Services International (PSI), through the AIDSMARK project, designed a behavior change communication campaign entitled “A Hero is Always Prepared” to promote condom use. And FHI/IMPACT provided technical assistance to establish a VCT center at the Kanombe Military Hospital.

Reproductive Health

The Intrah/PRIME II Project is the principle implementing partner for reproductive health activities in Rwanda. Building on the six reproductive health priorities identified in a roundtable discussion with key partners in 2000, PRIME II has continued the collaborative process by providing technical assistance to the MOH to develop a Rwanda National Reproductive Health Policy addressing the key issues of: safe motherhood/child health; family planning; adolescent reproductive health; prevention and treatment of STI/HIV/AIDS; prevention and treatment of sexual violence; and, women’s empowerment for decision-making. The National Reproductive Health Policy will be finalized in 2002.

As the first step in designing reproductive health activities, Intrah/PRIME II conducted a Performance Needs Assessment (PNA) at 39 health centers and three hospitals in six health districts representing five provinces. Preliminary results showed serious performance gaps in reproductive health service delivery. When compared with quality standards, provider performance scores fell far below requirements. Illustrative scores included: premarital consultation (19% complied with standards), prenatal consultation (56%), emergency obstetrical care/safe motherhood (42%), and adolescent reproductive health (48%). These baseline data were used to design action plans for training and technical assistance in the six health districts.

For the first time since the 1994 genocide, USAID/Rwanda received Population funds in FY 2001. Because of the unique historical, cultural, and religious context of Rwanda, USAID consulted with MOH leaders to organize a Family Planning Assessment to explore questions about barriers to family planning. Fieldwork scheduled to start in October 2001, was postponed to February 2002, because of September 11 travel restrictions.

Health Care Financing

USAID has supported the development of pre-payment health plans—*mutuelles*—in selected districts since 1998 as a strategy to improve financial access to basic health care services. During 2001, Intrah/PRIME II provided technical assistance and support to 54 *mutuelles* with a

total membership of more than 90,000 in three health districts. They oriented over 600 local officials and community health staff to their roles in sensitizing the population about the *mutuelle* process. In contrast to the national average of 0.28 health care visits/person/year, Kabutare and Byumba districts in the USAID targeted areas exceeded the target level of 1.1 annual per capita visits with actual rates of 1.5 and 1.4 respectively.

Capacity-Building

Capacity development is enhanced through technical activities that offer workshops, training, and technical materials to health care providers and administrators. USAID is the sole donor supporting the development of a School of Public Health at the NUR. In 2001, the school welcomed its first class of ten Masters-level students. The two-year curriculum allows regional and district level physicians to receive graduate training while continuing their public sector jobs.

To build capacity within the National Population Office (ONAPO) and to provide supplemental baseline data regarding the health care system in Rwanda, USAID funded MACRO International to provide on-going technical assistance to complete the analysis of RDHS data collected in 2000. In addition, MACRO assisted ONAPO to design and implement a Situational Analysis, which was conducted at a representative sample of 183 out of 320 (57%) health centers and at all thirty-three hospitals in Rwanda, including district hospitals plus two national referral hospitals. The total service population in the catchment areas for these facilities is approximately 4.2 million, roughly half of the Rwandan population. The analysis will provide important baseline data regarding health facility capacity that will be disseminated widely to all development partners in Rwanda.

Strategic Objective No. 3 Food Security and Economic Growth

Food security, poverty and employment are closely inter-related. Taking account of limited land availability, population pressure and the centrality of agriculture as the engine of economic growth, this Strategic Objective focuses on increasing agricultural productivity, incomes and employment through linking producers, processors and traders from farm to market. A starting point is though increasing productivity and incomes at the farm level, where an estimated 90% of the population derive their livelihoods. As succinctly summarized in the Rwanda's *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper*: "The reduction of poverty will be accelerated by the focus of economic strategy on rural economic transformation and agricultural productivity, since the vast majority of poor people live in rural areas and participate in agriculture and livestock."

USAID/Rwanda SO No. 3 is: increased ability of rural families in targeted communities to improve household food security through three IRs: improved ability of farmers to produce and market targeted crops; expanded agribusiness and private sector development; and creation of a conducive, enabling policy environment. By promoting the shift from subsistence agriculture to commercial agriculture, USAID is working to improve people's access to food through improved economic opportunity. USAID has met its targets under this strategic objective.

Raising Agricultural Productivity and Income--Achievements and Challenges

In order to increase the ability of farmer's to produce and market targeted crops, USAID integrates and leverages development assistance (DA) and food-for-peace (FFP) resources. Through the combined efforts of USAID's partners, beneficiaries comprise mainly small-scale farmers, especially those organized in associations and cooperatives. During FY 2001, World Vision met its targets with respect to the percentage of farmers using improved seed for select crops, the percentage of farmers who have adopted improved cultivation techniques, the number of farmers attending training sessions and the number of farmer associations possessing capital assets. To improve the poor roads that limit market volume and prices due to high transport costs, Catholic Relief Services (CRS) rehabilitated 57 kilometers of farmer-to-market access roads in FY01, exceeding its target for rural road rehabilitation by 127%. As well, CRS distributed 160,406 tree seedlings in FY01, exceeding its target for tree seedlings distributed for soil and

water conservation purposes by 160%. Since the purchase of farm inputs such as improved seed and fertilizer is critical to sustain productivity, USAID is supporting the country's leading credit union, the Union Des Banques Populaires. The World Council of Credit Unions (WOCCU), USAID's implementing partner, is on-target in strengthening the systems and capacity of the Union Des Banques Populaires so that its local branches reach more rural stakeholders through loans and savings mobilization. Among WOCCU's selected pilot branches, membership has increased more than 12% since January 1, 2001.

Some of the most important challenges in raising agricultural activity and income are in the coffee sector. Although coffee has historically been the principle foreign exchange earner for Rwanda, the collapse of the world market price over the last few years has greatly cut the earnings of coffee farmers—predominantly small-holders. Many coffee growers have considered uprooting their plants and replacing them with food crops. Since coffee is frequently grown on the slopes, such uprooting would greatly exacerbate Rwanda's soil conservation problem. Raising the quality of the coffee, and, thereby, making Rwandan coffee competitive in international specialty markets makes coffee growing more profitable. ACDI/VOCA, a member of the Specialty Coffee Association of America and a founding member of the East African Fine Coffee Association, is a key partner in this effort. Along with ACDI and others, USAID initiated a coffee coordination committee of producers, entrepreneurs, and authorities to further coordinate and leverage resources.

Agribusiness and Private Sector Development--Achievements and Challenges

For FY 2001, USAID expanded agribusiness and private sector development by strengthening production and marketing chains that link producers, processors, and traders. Beneficiaries fall into three broad categories: processors, producers, and service providers. Processors have been provided technical assistance and training to launch projects that add value to products and increase profitability. Producers are beginning to grow improved products that fetch more on the open market. Service providers, notably local consulting firms and banking institutions, are now better able to respond to clients needs, thereby increasing their potential for business expansion. Since starting operation only last year, USAID's Agribusiness Project (ADAR), implemented by Chemonics International, is already a recognized resource for agribusiness development. Through its establishment of an Agribusiness Center, ADAR has developed a registered client base of some 22 enterprises, oriented principally towards the production of premium quality coffee, horticultural production for export, and juice and jam manufacturing. Nearly 1,000 people have attended ADAR's seminars and study tours, exceeding targets by 261%. ADAR stands as an intermediary between equipment suppliers, financial institutions and buyers. Private sector development has also been encouraged through the sale of vegetable oil under the food assistance monetization program. Through this activity, the number of private traders bidding regularly on the commodity in 2001 increased from 12 to 27.

Agribusiness development in Rwanda faces several major challenges, chief among them: extremely high transport costs to export markets compared to regional competitors, reticence on the part of banking institutions to finance investment in agribusiness due to perceived risk, and the absence of technical and managerial experience among agribusiness operators. Producing a superior quality product can best mitigate Rwanda's disadvantage in terms of transport costs, whether it be coffee, passion fruit or tea. USAID is helping clients improve quality in order to reduce the impact of high transaction costs. Many of ADAR's clients are entering into new areas of business development and thus lack technical and managerial experience. Accordingly, the project mobilized international expertise to work with business operators to build skills. For example, ADAR trained nearly 170 agronomists from the Rwandan Coffee Authority in improved coffee management practices to improve coffee quality; and provided training for 12 coffee operators in coffee farm management at the Kenya Coffee College. Toward further stimulating agribusiness and private sector development, USAID supported efforts to develop bankable business projects that could be financed by commercial banking institutions. Partners such as ACDI have signed a memorandum of understanding with the Rwandan Development Bank that

will assist farmers to receive commercial loans by leveraging the bank with ACDI grants and technical assistance. Further, ADAR is working to overcome the reticence of financial institutions to lend to agribusinesses by improving the quality of client loan applications

Agricultural Policy--Achievements and Challenges

During the last year, USAID supported the work of a senior policy advisor in the Ministry of Agriculture, Animal Resources and Forestry (MINAGRI) to foster an enabling policy environment. The activity has been very successful in helping the government to focus on the central role of agriculture for economic development. USAID's own Senior Food Security Advisor has addressed Parliament on this subject as well. MINAGRI staff, as the direct beneficiaries, received analytical help in policy formulation and travel within the country with experienced consultants; basic computer support; and formal training. In addition, the Ministry of Finance & Economic Planning and the Ministry of Commerce, Industry & Tourism both participated in policy workshops on fertilizer and potato, involving the presentation of a total of twelve research papers. The senior policy advisor produced an additional three policy proposals on the establishment of a disaster management unit, agribusiness policy, and a market information system. Many of the project's activities have centered on the promotion of fertilizer use and marketing. The project has worked with MINAGRI staff in monitoring fertilizer imports, assessing fertilizer availability to farms in northwest Rwanda, holding a workshop leading to a fertilizer action plan and proposals to fund on-farm fertilizer demonstrations. Working closely with the Ministry of Finance and Economic Planning the senior policy advisors have seen the results of their analysis incorporated in Rwanda's *Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper (PRSP)*, that underlines the need for agricultural-led growth.

Another agricultural statistics and research activity implemented by Michigan State University was building human resources at MINAGRI to conduct agricultural policy research. The activity has substantially improved fieldwork and computer skills of Rwandans. Despite the progress made, however, there remains a serious lack of capacity for performing the more complex survey design and analytical tasks and MINAGRI is slow to hire more qualified staff who can take advantage of the training opportunities being offered.

Cross-Cutting SO Themes—Achievements and Challenges

All three strategic objective teams have made important strides in cross-cutting areas of human resource capacity development, information communication technology (ICT) and gender. In terms of human resource capacity, all three SOs are partnered with the National University of Rwanda and are improving the quality of teaching, through development of curricula and teaching materials, and numbers of students studying subjects related to law, public health, agriculture and education. Rwandan students are also studying abroad including 17 agriculture scientists and professors in Masters programs at Michigan State University and Texas A&M, and two school of public health professors at Tulane and Johns Hopkins Universities.

In terms of information and communications technology (ICT), MSU and Texas A&M are assisting NUR and the National Agricultural Research Institute to link with the Internet and develop ICT capacities for educational and outreach purposes. University of Maryland and Tulane University are also working with NUR to enhance the use of ICT in the School of Public Health and through the Conflict Management Center and the Department of Education. As well, the Agribusiness Center and the PEARL project have established outreach centers containing Internet facilities where producers and traders can identify and research market opportunities.

USAID has supported women who have been elected as *gacaca* judges and other local government positions by providing training to become better, effective leaders in their districts and provinces. Opportunities for girls to attend secondary school have increased through the funding of scholarship programs. Women's reproductive health has improved through increases in the quantity and quality of health services. There is also a particular emphasis on

understanding male behavior and men's attitudes toward reproductive health, including contraception and STI/HIV infection, and the impact on women. Also, USAID promotes the centrality of women in agricultural development and economic growth by providing critical food security to women through its food-for-work programs and has provided female farmers with a variety of necessary inputs for improved agricultural production. The Women in Transition (WIT) micro-finance project has helped increase women's decision-making roles in small business development.

During FY 2001 USAID initiated a more systematic approach to address gender issues by establishing a Mission-led Gender Committee whose function is to assist the SO Teams to identify, design, implement, monitor and evaluate programs with a gender perspective. It is expected that this will strengthen existing women-specific activities as well as provide for new interventions to integrate gender considerations throughout all of USAID/Rwanda's activities, as well as those of its collaborating partner organizations. In addition, through USAID activities and seminars, the number of females being recruited by the National Police has substantially increased.

Table 1: Annual Report Selected Performance Measures
USAID RWANDA

February 28, 2002

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Pillar I: Global Development Alliance: GDA serves as a catalyst to mobilize the ideas, efforts, and resources of the public sector, corporate America and non-governmental organizations in support of shared objectives						
1	Did your operating unit achieve a significant result working in alliance with the public sector or NGOs?	Yes	No	N/A X		
2	a. How many alliances did you implement in 2001? (list partners) b. How many alliances do you plan to implement in FY 2002?					
3	What amount of funds has been leveraged by the alliances in relationship to USAID's contribution?					
Pillar II: Economic Growth, Agriculture and Trade: USAID works to improve country economic performance using five approaches: (1) liberalizing markets, (2) improving agriculture, (3) supporting microenterprise, (4) ensuring primary education, and (5) protecting the environment and improving energy efficiency.						
4	If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the EGAT pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Critical, private markets expanded and strengthened						
5	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	
USAID Objective 2: More rapid and enhanced agricultural development and food security encouraged						
6	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	
USAID Objective 3: Access to economic opportunity for the rural and urban poor expanded and made more equitable						
7	Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 4: Access to quality basic education for under-served populations, especially for girls and women, expanded					
8 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
9 a. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2001 actual) b. Number of children enrolled in primary schools affected by USAID basic education programs (2002 target)	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected					
10 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A		
11 a. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2001 actual) b. Hectares under Approved Management Plans (2002 target)	3371.91 4332				Terracing, tree planting, trenches and mounds as reported by the PVOs and verified by the SO team
Pillar III: Global Health: USAID works to: (1) stabilize population, (2) improve child health, (3) improve maternal health, (4) address the HIV/AIDS epidemic, and (5) reduce the threat of other infectious diseases.					
12 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Global Health pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
13 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	
USAID Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
14 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
15 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	
USAID Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries					
16 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	CSD	
USAID Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
17 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	CSD	
Pillar IV: Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance					
18 If you have a Strategic Objective or Objectives linked to the Democracy, Conflict and Humanitarian Assistance Pillar, did it/they exceed, meet, or not meet its/their targets?	Exceed	Met X	Not Met		
USAID Objective 1: Rule of law and respect for human rights of women as well as men strengthened					
19 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA	
USAID Objective 2: Credible and competitive political processes encouraged					
20 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No X	N/A	DA & ESF	
USAID Objective 3: The development of politically active civil society promoted					
21 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X	DA	
USAID Objective 4: More transparent and accountable government institutions encouraged					
22 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes X	No	N/A	DA	

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)	OU Response			Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
USAID Objective 5: Conflict					
23 Did your program in a pre-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
24 Did your program in a post-conflict situation achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
25 Number of refugees and internally displaced persons assisted by USAID	Male	Female	Total		
USAID Objective 6: Humanitarian assistance following natural or other disasters					
26 Did your program achieve a significant result in the past year that is likely to contribute to this objective?	Yes	No	N/A X		
27 Number of beneficiaries					

Table 2: Selected Performance Measures for Other Reporting Purposes

The information in this table will be used to provide data for standard USAID reporting requirements

Indicator (all data should pertain to FY or CY 01)		OU Response		Fund Account	Data Quality Factors
Child Survival Report					
Global Health Objective 1: Reducing the number of unintended pregnancies					
1	Percentage of in-union women age 15-49 using, or whose partner is using, a modern method of contraception at the time of the survey. (DHS/RHS)	4.3%		DA	Rwanda DHS 2000, Table 5.4, p. 76
Global Health Objective 2: Reducing infant and child mortality					
2	Percentage of children age 12 months or less who have received their third dose of DPT (DHS/RHS)	Male N/A	Female N/A	Total 84.9%	CSD Rwanda DHS 2000, Table 8.11, p. 136
3	Percentage of children age 6-59 months who had a case of diarrhea in the last two weeks and received ORT (DHS/RHS)	Male 29.7%	Female 30.8%	Total 30.2%	CSD Rwanda DHS 2000, Table 8.20, p. 149
4	Percentage of children age 6-59 months receiving a vitamin A supplement during the last six months (DHS/RHS)	Male 68.2%	Female 69.6%	Total 68.9%	CSD Rwanda DHS 2000, Table 9.5, p. 159
5	Were there any confirmed cases of wild-strain polio transmission in your country?	N/A			
Global Health Objective 3: Reducing deaths and adverse health outcomes to women as a result of pregnancy and childbirth					
6	Percentage of births attended by medically-trained personnel (DHS/RHS)	31.3%		CSD	Rwanda DHS 2000, Table 8.5, p. 128
Global Health Objective 5: Reducing the threat of infectious diseases of major public health importance					
7	a. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2001 actual)	64,889		CSD	per Population Services International (PSI)
	b. Number of insecticide impregnated bed-nets sold (Malaria) (2002 target)	100,000		CSD	per Population Services International (PSI)
8	Proportion of districts implementing the DOTS Tuberculosis strategy	100%		CSD	per National Tuberculosis Program of Rwanda

HIV/AIDS Report

Global Health Objective 4: Reducing the HIV transmission rate and the impact of HIV/AIDS pandemic in developing countries

<div>9</div> <div>a. Total condom sales (2001 actual)</div> <div>b. Total condom sales (2002 target)</div>	<div>5 million</div> <div>N/A</div>			<div>CSD</div>	<div>per Population Services International (PSI)</div>
<div>10</div> <div>a. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2001 actual)</div> <div>b. Number of individuals treated in STI programs (2002 target)</div>	<div>Male</div> <div>8344</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Female</div> <div>3302</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Total</div> <div>11,646</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>CSD</div>	<div>Rwandan MOH, Div.of Stats, Jan-Nov, 2001, as of 1/2/02</div>
<div>11</div> <div>Is your operating unit supporting an MTCT program?</div>	<div>Yes</div>				
<div>12</div> <div>a. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2001 actual)</div> <div>b. Number of individuals reached by community and home based care programs (2002 target)</div>	<div>Male</div> <div>N/A</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Female</div> <div>N/A</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Total</div> <div>N/A</div> <div>N/A</div>		
<div>13</div> <div>a. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2001 actual)</div> <div>b. Number of orphans and vulnerable children reached (2002 target)</div>	<div>Male</div> <div>N/A</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Female</div> <div>N/A</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Total</div> <div>73</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>CSD</div>	<div># HIV+ pregnant women scheduled to receive nevirapine</div>
<div>14</div> <div>a. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2001 actual)</div> <div>b. Number of individuals reached by antiretroviral (ARV) treatment programs (2002 target)</div>	<div>Male</div> <div>0</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Female</div> <div>73</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>Total</div> <div>73</div> <div>N/A</div>	<div>CSD</div>	<div># HIV+ pregnant women scheduled to receive nevirapine</div>

Victims of Torture Report					
Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance Objective 7: Providing support to victims of torture					
15	Did you provide support to torture survivors this year, even as part of a larger effort?				
16	Number of beneficiaries (adults age 15 and over)	Male	Female	Total	
17	Number of beneficiaries (children under age 15)	Male	Female	Total	

Global Climate Change			
USAID Objective 5: World's environment protected			
18	Global Climate Change: See GCC Appendix		

Part VII. USAID/Rwanda FY 2002 Annual Report: Environmental Compliance Information

Component 1. Plan for new or amended IEE or EA actions for coming year. Planned Reg 216 actions are listed in FY 02 column in the Table below. Amended IEEs are expected in 2nd Quarter of FY 2002 for SO 1 and SO 2. Two PERSUAPs, (1) For CSs stored food commodities and (2) for all SO 3 and Title II crop protection activities, are expected; a SOW to be prepared in 2nd Q FY 2002 with PERSUAP to be conducted as soon as possible thereafter. Training opportunities for new MEO to be explored (e.g., ENCAP workshop in Kenya, 04/02, or Uganda, 05/02).

Component 2. Compliance with previously approved IEEs or EAs. SO 1 maintains innovative on-going environmental review process for Local Governance Initiative. SOs 1 & 2 have new design activities which need updated environmental documentation (see above). SO 3 will remain compliant under its existing IEE, given mitigation and environmental review actions being taken by partners as verified by the REO.

USAID/RWANDA ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW STATUS, PLANS AND SCHEDULE (Last update: Feb. 16, 2002)

ASSISTANCE ACTIVITIES	FY 01 and previous actions	FY 02 planned actions	Comments
SO1 Increased rule of law and transparency in governance			
SO-level/SOAG IEE for all activities (27rwand4.iew). Local Governance Initiative (LGI) (27rwand1.iew) incorporated by x-reference; 28rwand3.iew updated and reviewed new activities in 29rwand2-so1 iew (9/3/99).	FY 99 IEE amended in 29rwand2 so1, to renew and add Cat Ex for most activities, with conditions on de-mining. Deferrals lifted on housing for genocide survivors, de-mining capacity and military transition. Amended SO 1 IEE to be prepared to accommodate GLJI, MOJ support and Civil Society Fund by 2 nd Q FY 2002	IEE Amendment to be submitted by mid-March 2002 to account for new activities (i.e. IRC and ADRA.)	Mission continues to work with LGI and environmental review. Mission engage consulting environmental assessor to review LGI proposals and dialogue with communities. EA training held by consultant for implementing partners. REO makes periodic visits to review developments, last 12/01. In Sept. 2000, \$4,300,000 added for Great Lakes Justice Initiative and Ministry of Justice strengthening. Covers emergency and transition activities under ESF resources, thus not subject to environmental review.
SO2 Increased use of health and social services and changed behaviors related to STI/HIV, maternal and child health by building service capacity in target areas			
SO-level/SOAG IEE (7/22/98, 28rwand1.iew) for all activities updated 9/3/99 (29rwand3-so2-iew).	FY 99 IEE updated to extend Cat Ex for additionally funded activities.	IEE Amendment to be submitted by end-March 2002 to account for completion of bed-net PERSUAP and deferral resolution, and other changes.	PERSUAP for ITNs produced 9/01. Possible environmental components of new LIFE programs in AIDS, reproductive health, health financing and data analysis will need to be monitored. Continue to monitor IEE conditions on medical waste and disposal procedures.
SO3 Increased Ability of Rural Families in Targeted Communities to Improve Household Food Security			

SO-level/SOAG IEE for all activities (28rwand2.iew) and amended in 29rwand4-so3-iew, 9/13/99.	FY 99 IEE: Deferral lifted. Cont'd. Cat Ex recommended for new activities 3.1.1, 3.1.2, 3.2.2. Cat. Ex. recommended for new activities 3.3.2 and 3.2.1. New capacity building activity for IR 3.4.1 covered by existing Cat. Ex. & ND w/ conditions	Not necessary to amend the present IEE. Rather, efforts to be undertaken to continue in spirit of existing IEE and address project-level screening (especially under TARGET/ Economic Growth Grant Activity) as necessary and appropriate.	SO Team will address environmental soundness principles as identified in response to RFP, and applied through the ADAR (agribusiness development center), PEARL, & Title II partners, etc. Existing IEE Screening documentation to be distributed to prospective contractor under EG Grant Activity.
P.L. 480 Title II DAPs	Title II CSs, CRS and World Vision, submitted IEEs for two DAPs in FY 00 (replacing TAPs) and ACDI-VOCA for a new FY 2001 DAP. WV DAP approved 3/2000; CRS DAP approved 5/2000; ACDI DAP approved 10/2000. PERSUAP for stored commodity protection to be submitted 2 st Q FY 02 on behalf of all CSs.	See notes below regarding status of CS DAP Env. Status Reports, per REO Submitted to DCHA BEO; not to be cleared by AFR BEO.	REO has made four site visits (in FY 00, 2 in FY 01 and 1 in FY 02) to WV, CRS & ACDI DAP sites to review conservation investments. Environmental Status Reports reviewed and cleared with CSR4s submissions. Confirmed via AID-W – REO communication that SO3 (DA and FFP) need not report on Annual Report Selected Performance Measures 10 and 11, as neither is contained at the IR level.
Mission Strategy Center initiatives			
New ISP design for 2003		REO to review ISP roadmap for environmental compliance for new ISP and provide guidance (per ADS 201 Planning, section 201.3.4.11).	Environmental Threats and Opportunities Analysis (ETOA) to be conducted in January – March 2003 per current roadmap schedule. REO to prepare SOW for ETOA under Mission's ISP Roadmapping exercise.
Multilateral Debt Relief Trust Fund	FY 99 IEE (29rwand1-iew 7/27/99), Categorical Exclusion	N/A	Being closed out FY 02 by Mission Strategy Center
Public/private partnership promotion for Lake Kivu methane gas extraction for power production		BEOs for AFR & G sent memo for record regarding the desirability of promoting due EA process in this connection, regardless of who invests in the commercialization	Consider apt engagement in environmental assessment for possible investments in Lake Kivu methane extraction in consultation with Mission and GoR

Note on Compliance Actions and Status on the part of Title II Cooperating Sponsors

ACDI: No amendment to the bridge rehabilitation necessary because the original 1999 IEE covers rehabilitation of road infrastructure; FY02 ESR to be submitted to REO with CSR4 by January 15, 2002 for clearance and ACDI formal submission to FFP and DCHA Environmental Officer;

CRS: Original 2000 IEE based on the TAP marais. FY01 ESR was completed based on the TAP analysis. FY02 ESR to be submitted to REO with CSR4 by January 15, 2002 for clearance and CRS formal submission to FFP and DCHA Environmental Officer. FY02 ESR to include the plans and strategy for the new IEE for the new DAP marais, and also, plans to do a PERSUAP for crop protection. This IEE does not need to be done for each specific site but rather representative sites. The IEE should be in the new format, and be submitted to REO in March 2002 (to ideally coincide with REO visit.)

WVI: The 1999 IEE is being amended to include the geographic expansion to 2 new provinces with re-submission to REO by WVI in March 2002 (to ideally coincide with REO visit.) FY02 ESR to be submitted to REO with CSR4 by January 15, 2002 for clearance and WVI formal submission to FFP and DCHA Environmental Officer. The FY02 ESR should include CS plans to do a join PERSUAP for crop protection to be funded together with the three CSs.

The REO will do a SOW for field crop protection PERSUAP by mid-March 2002, to be conducted in preparation for next planting season.

Fumigation PERSUAP completed by REO in March 2002.

